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RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC PRIORITY
RHEFDIA/DIA WASHINGTON DC PRIORITY
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RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC PRIORITY
RHEHAAA/NSC WASHDC PRIORITY
RUEHKO/USDAO TOKYO JA PRIORITY
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S E C R E T SECTION 01 OF 06 TOKYO 001883

SIPDIS

DOD FOR OSD/APSA -
GREGSON/MITCHELL/SCHIFFER/HILL/BASALLA/ARAKEL IAN
JOINT STAFF FOR J5 - MILLER
STATE FOR EAP, PM/ISN
PACOM FOR J00/J01/J5
USFJ FOR J00/J01/J5
USFK FOR J00/J01/J5

E.O. 12958: DECL: AFTER KOREAN REUNIFICATION
TAGS: [PREL](#) [PARM](#) [MARR](#) [MNUC](#) [KN](#) [KS](#) [JA](#)
SUBJECT: PART 4 OF 4 -- ASD (APSA) GREGSON PARTICIPATES IN
JULY 16-17 U.S.-JAPAN-ROK DEFENSE TRILATERAL TALKS

REF: A. 08 SECDEF 8291
[1](#)B. TOKYO 1879
[1](#)C. TOKYO 1881
[1](#)D. TOKYO 1882

Classified By: James P. Zumwalt, Charge d'Affaires, a.i.; reasons 1.4 (b/d)

Please see Tokyo 1879, 1881, and 1882 for parts 1, 2, and 3 of this cable.

[1](#)38. (S) Responding to Takamizawa's question on how the overall command structure would be altered, DM Kim related that the United States would play a supporting role and the ROK a supported role following wartime operational control (OPCON) transfer in 2012. Takamizawa also sought ROK advice on dealing with difficult issues relevant to the realignment of U.S. forces and camp returns. Kim responded that close coordination with the United States as well as mutual trust is crucial. He stressed that the greatest difficulty for the ROK government in implementing realignment plans stemmed from the lack of precedent or legal framework for a number of initiatives in support of the overall plan. Passing new legislation takes too much time, which leads the ROK government to pursue the initiatives and projects within the limits of what is permissible under current law. (Note: The ROK and Japanese delegations, both believing the other had the upper hand, asked for each other's "secret" in dealing with U.S. military relocation issues. End note.) ASD Gregson suggested a potential trilateral working group to help both sides work through the financial and legal processes associated with camp returns and realignment. Both the Japanese and ROK delegations supported the idea.

National Defense Strategies: Japan NDPG

139. (S) MOD Defense Policy Division Director Tatsuo Yamamoto outlined the 2009 revision of the National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG) (schedule described in para. 9). Yamamoto remarked that increases in China's naval and air capabilities feature prominently in the NDPG's analyses. The overall direction of the NDPG revision focuses on acquiring or developing cost-effective deterrent capabilities that exploit adversaries' weaknesses. The report emphasizes a more dynamic deterrence based on increased intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities, not a static deterrence based on tit-for-tat increases. For example, rather than simply matching increases in an adversary's submarine fleet, Japan would enhance anti-submarine capabilities. MOD seeks to modernize its fighters by retiring F-4 fighters, upgrading F-15s and acquiring F-2s, as well as through its next generation fighter (F-X) program. It also seeks to acquire capabilities to counter cruise missile attacks and asymmetric warfare, Yamamoto said. Joint Staff J-5 Plans and Policy Director RADM Hatanaka stated that increased C4 and ISR capabilities are important to the Japan Self Defense Force. Counter-cyber operations would also be an area for increased development, as are anti-air and anti-surface capabilities, Hatanaka shared.

Information Security

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140. (S) OSD Cyber and Information Assurance Policy and Strategy Mark Hall presented on cyber-security, highlighting the recent denial-of-service attacks in South Korea and the United States as concrete examples of a shared threat. Hall noted that information sharing is critical to the successful confrontation of such threat, as individual countries cannot shoulder the resource burden on their own. Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Technology Security Policy and National Disclosure Policy James Hursch underscored the importance of information security in the trilateral context as a precursor for effective cooperation in other areas. Both the ROK and Japan voiced their plans to stand up their respective cyber commands. DG Takamizawa asked whether any government could be expected to keep pace with the rate of development of cyber threats and whether any international consensus on how to address the threat existed. Hall responded that similar questions featured prominently at international conferences, adding that some international norms of behavior for cyber space are needed. DM Kim praised the U.S. presentation as enlightening and timely, as all three governments will soon create cyber commands. He officially proposed cyber security as an agenda topic for next year's DTT. All three delegations supported the proposal.

Counter-piracy

141. (S) Representatives from both Japan and the ROK reviewed the current state of their respective counter-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden and discussed lessons learned since beginning operations in March 2009. Through mid-July 2009, the ROK contingent had escorted a total of 44 Korean and foreign vessels and had thwarted six pirate attacks thus far. Korea believes anti-piracy operations would be improved through combined operations and stronger intelligence exchange through the CENTRIX system. Japan agreed that coordinated operations and sharing of information among the navies in the region was essential to ensure an optimal combined contribution to anti-piracy efforts. U.S.-ROK-Japan unit-level cooperation in the field was a first step toward improved trilateral initiatives, according to Japan. DG Takamizawa expressed hope that issues surrounding Japanese participation in CTF 151 would soon be resolved.

¶42. (S) ASD Gregson remarked that these complicated multinational operations have been highly effective and that all parties should consider seriously using these efforts as a means to work together with China. He emphasized that the U.S. Government encouraged U.S. shipping companies to provide for their own non-lethal and lethal first line of defense and asked whether the ROK and Japan had done the same. He also queried the ability and willingness of the ROK and Japan to prosecute criminals who attack citizens or ships from their countries on the high seas. The United States, Gregson emphasized, viewed these two non-military actions as important parts of the international effort to address piracy.

¶43. (S) DM Kim responded that the ROK also encouraged its own vessels to provide for their own defense, but yielded little success due to associated costs. He believed that an international legal institution should deal with the prosecution of pirates. DG Takamizawa explained that Japanese commercial carriers have been eager to provide for their own defense even prior to the deployment of the first Japanese destroyers. He echoed his ROK counterpart's

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sentiments and stated that an international cooperative effort would best deal with the complicated issues associated with prosecution of pirates.

Trilateral Forward Development

¶44. (S) MND Northeast Asia Policy Division Deputy Director Lt Col Kim Jong-bae reviewed the development history of the DTT, the Trilateral J-5 Strategy Talks, and the trilateral track-1.5 discussions, underscoring the need to set clear roles and responsibilities for all three efforts. Lt Col Kim emphasized, however, that the division lines should not be so rigid as to preclude redundant discussion on particular issues. As each forum has a different role, multiple discussions on a particular issue could prove to be useful to all three governments. He suggested that the DTT act as a "control tower" for trilateral security cooperation by setting directions and providing policy-level oversight. The Trilateral J-5 Strategy Talks should continue its role as the official mil-to-mil trilateral discussion forum, where military experts could share each others' analyses of regional security issues. The trilateral track-1.5 discussions allow civilians academics to make recommendations on issues difficult to resolve in official government channels, filling a key niche in trilateral discussions.

¶45. (SBU) USFK C-5 Col Sachrison briefed on the July 8-10 multinational humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HA/DR) conference and table top exercise hosted by USFK in Seoul. He pointed out that the conference highlighted both the professionalism and capabilities of each of the participating governments (U.S., ROK, Japan, Australia), as well as recognition that HA/DR operations require cooperative approaches by governments, militaries, and non-government organizations. RADM Hatanaka, who had also participated in the Seoul conference, acknowledged that it was a useful discussion that provided positive signs toward potential future cooperation on HA/DR with the ROK and Australia. He added that the trilateral table top exercise during the Trilateral J-5 Strategy Talks in December will reflect the lessons learned from the conference.

Way Ahead

¶46. (S) The ROK delegation confirmed that the ROK will host the next DTT plenary in June 2010 in Seoul. Lt Col Kim Jong-bae outlined the format and modalities for that round as

follows: 1) the DTT should convene annually, synthesizing the outcome of the Trilateral J-5 Strategy Talk and the trilateral track-1.5 discussions; 2) the DTT should be chaired at the ASD-level; 3) the United States, Japan, and the ROK will take turns hosting in that order; and 4) the hosting country will also host the follow-on working group meeting. He suggested evaluation of UNSCR 1874 implementation, regional security assessments, national defense policies, cyber security, and trilateral agenda coordination as basic agenda items for the next round.

Press Guidance

147. (S) DM Kim indicated during the July 16 heads of

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delegation dinner hosted by DG Takamizawa that the ROK wanted to omit reference to the DPRK's destabilizing actions in favor of a blander statement on "regional security issues" in the joint press guidance. Kim explained that the ROK government sought to do so out of consideration for China's efforts to persuade the DPRK to return to the Six-Party process. ASD Gregson and Takamizawa reminded Kim that ROK Defense Minister Lee Sang-hee had concurred with Secretary Gates and Japanese Defense Minister Hamada to enhance trilateral cooperation on dealing with North Korea's belligerence during the trilateral defense ministerial on the margins of the Shangri-La Dialogue. Subsequent to follow-up discussions on the margins of the DTT plenary, all three delegations agreed to the following draft press guidance, which references the consensus expressed on North Korea at the trilateral defense ministerial.

BEGIN TEXT:

The Japan-ROK-U.S. Defense Trilateral Talks Plenary was held in Tokyo on 17 July with the attendance of Mr. Nobushige Takamizawa, Director General of the Bureau of Defense Policy, Ministry of Defense Japan; LTG Kim Sang-ki, Deputy Minister of Defense for Policy, Republic of Korea Ministry of National Defense; and the HON Wallace Gregson, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Asia and Pacific Security Affairs, Office of the Secretary of Defense, United States Department of Defense.

The three nations discussed the need for continuing cooperation in response to North Korea's recent nuclear test and missile launches, including the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1874.

Moreover, the three parties enhanced mutual understanding through discussion of the defense policies of each nation and agreed on the importance of information security. They also appreciated achievements made during their counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.

The three nations reaffirmed the importance of continued cooperation among their defense authorities, consistent with the understanding shared at the May 30 trilateral defense ministerial meeting at the Shangri-La Dialogue, for regional stability and international security.

END TEXT

148. (U) The delegation has cleared this message.

149. (SBU) Participants:

U.S.:

Wallace Gregson, ASD for APSA (Head of Delegation)
Ron Post, Charg d'Affaires, a.i., Embassy Tokyo
Michael Schiffer, DASD for East Asia
Lt Gen Edward Rice, Commander, USFJ
MajGen Randolph Alles, Director, J-5 USPACOM

James Hursch, Acting DUSD for Technology Security Policy
Marc Knapper, Acting POL M/C, Embassy Tokyo
Suzanne Basalla, Senior Country Director for Japan, OSD
Joseph Young, Pol-Mil Unit Chief, Embassy Tokyo
Dorothy Delahanty, Pol-Mil Unit Chief, Embassy Seoul
COL Frank Miller, Northeast Asia Division Chief, J-5 Joint Staff
Diane Watabayashi, Senior Northeast Asia Country Director, J51 PACOM

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CAPT John Figuerres, Chief, Northeast Asia Policy Branch, J51 PACOM

Mark Hall, Director of Cyber, IA Programs and Policy, OSD
Steven Schleien, Director, Transnational Threat Policy, OSD
Col Jon Sachrison, Chief, C-5 Policy, CFC Korea
Lt Col Marc Czaja, Country Director for Japan, OSD
Lt Col Scott Burnside, Deputy Director, J-5, USFJ
Beth Flores, PSI Policy Advisor, OSD
Kristin Burke, Country Director for Korea, OSD
John Nylin, Pol-Mil Unit, Embassy Tokyo
Sangmin Lee, Pol-Mil Unit, Embassy Tokyo
Dan Cintron, Pol-Mil Unit, Embassy Tokyo
Todd Campbell, Pol-Mil Unit, Embassy Seoul
Maj Leslie Maher, Japan Country Director, J-5 Joint Staff
MAJ Dave Gigliotti, Korea Country Director, J-5 Joint Staff
Vivian Wong, Pol-Mil Unit, Embassy Tokyo

Japan:

Nobushige TAKAMIZAWA, Director General for Defense Policy, MOD (Head of Delegation)
Ryutaro MATSUMOTO, Deputy Director General for Defense Policy, MOD
Koji TOMITA, Deputy Director General for North American Affairs, MOFA
RADM Hiroo HATANAKA, Director, J-5 Joint Staff
Tatsuo YAMAMOTO, Director, Defense Policy Division, MOD
Kiyoshi SERIZAWA, Director, Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation Division, MOD
Koji KURAUCHI, Director, International Policy Division, MOD
Hiroshi ISHIKAWA, Director, National Security Policy Division, MOFA
Takehiro FUNAKOSHI, Director, Japan-U.S. Security Treaty Division, MOFA
Yusuke ARAI, Senior Coordinator, Japan-U.S. Security Treaty Division, MOFA
Koichiro NAKAJIMA, Director, Strategic Planning Office, MOD
Haruo MORITA, Director, International Security Policy Office, MOD
Hidetoshi IJIMA, First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, Washington, DC
Yuichi TAKAHASHI, Senior Deputy Director, Information, Communications and Follow-up Research Division, MOD
Eiichi YONEYAMA, Deputy Director, Strategic Planning Office, MOD
Takahiro ARAKI, Deputy Director, Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation Division, MOD
Takashi TAMAGOSHI, Deputy Director, Strategic Planning Office, MOD
Sugio TAKAHASHI, Deputy Director, Strategic Planning Office, MOD
Osamu ASHIZUKA, Deputy Director, Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation Division, MOD
Lt Col Kazuhiro HASHIDA, J-5 Joint Staff
MAJ Tomoaki OBA, Deputy Director, Strategic Planning Office, MOD

ROK:

LTG KIM Sang-ki, Deputy Minister of Defense for Policy (Head of Delegation)
RADM LEE Zong-Beom, Defense Attach, ROK Embassy, Tokyo
BG MOON, Sung Mook, Deputy Director General of Policy Planning, MND
Col JANG Hyuk, Director for Defense Planning, MND

COL YOO Jaeik, Director for International Peace Cooperation,
MND

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COL YANG Sebong, Secretary for National Defense, Blue House
KIM Yong-hyun, Director, ROK-U.S. Security Cooperation
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LTC HEO Taegeun, Deputy Director, U.S. Policy Division, MND
LTC KIM Dogyun, Deputy Director for North Korea Policy, MND
Lt Col KIM Jong-bae, Deputy Director for Northeast Asia
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DR. KIM Dooseung, Research Fellow, KIDA
KIM Kwangwoo, Secretary for ROK-US Cooperation, MOFAT
MAJ SEO Junghun, ROK-U.S. Military Committee for Military
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FL. KIM Dongkwan, Interpreter, MND
ZUMWALT